# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1868. NO. 288.


## LOCAL NOTICES.

Philharmonic Society were holding a picnic, was lifted, gaily, in air and all, and thrown over, scattering the dancers in immediate and ludicrous confusion. Four persons were injured, none seriously.

Late advices from Illinois state that the ballots are being rapidly solicited and placed on the convictions.

The Tennessee Legislature yesterday adopted resolutions in honor of the memory of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, both branches will adjourn to-day till the 24th.

A Great Fairhaven, Ill., on the 6th destroyed property valued at sixty thousand dollars insured.

The planing mill of Garland Warland, and the car shop of Spencer & Johnson, in Rushville, were destroyed by the yesterday morning. Loss $30,000. A small portion only was covered by insurance. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

Ann Darlington, of the Chinese Embassy, leaves Cooding, of New York, and Burlingame, of California, are in Chicago.

## PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGION.

### The Valley of Oil Creek.

### From Oil City to Rouseville.

### General Appearance of the Oil Farms &c.

Rouseville, August 10, 1868.

The valley of Oil Creek, which has since the late discovery been the most productive of any oil-bearing region in the world, is certainly one of the most interesting localities on the continent now, if still in the aggregate of its daily production inferior to pre-eminence, and well-cared hold the greatest position in the commercial world. The famous "Centers" of 1865 and 1866, yielding from 5,000 to 1,000 barrels per day, stand forth in bold relief, as proud monuments, which either of both may well commiserate, but can scarcely succeed in annoying.

Drawn indeed back the Clapp and H. Williams farms, with a corporation number for one thousand barrels per day. The elements have consigned many of them glories of departed hope to a merited oblivion. We found the Rouse's operation known on Oil City and Rouseville, still re-called the Dickason farm, which form the dividing line of the Hamilton Wellington farm. The Campbell, adjoining Oil City on the north east, or rather being the north, yielded considerable oil in 1865 and 1866, belongs to Arnold Pioneer, of Franklin, and George H. Snell, of New York. The wells are all on the flats, and have been generally reclined wellhead from boating. The fluids have been but slightly developed, and the few wells on those were cool ones. The basin of the last owners to get the farm from the circumstance or loss, has for late gone effectually digged Impregnated.

The Corporation Oil Company own a strip of land between this and the Rouse Williams farm, which in former years was highly productive. Among the last wells were the Centennial, Carswell, Gaffney and Shattuck. Some of these wells were estimated to produce from 50 to 100 barrels per day. At one time the Corporation Company were only second, in point of profitable dividends, to the famous Columbia Oil Company. This company was formed of gentlemen principally resident in your city and vicinity. The wells are generally disreputable, but two or three owning. The same desire for getting possession of lands granted in former years, and which are now deserted, prevents operations, as new leases being granted.

The H. Wellimick farm formerly belonged to Hamilton Wellimick, Esq., whether owns now one of our most enterprising operators, and is now largely interested in Indiana Shaffer and Cherry Run, near this city. On this farm were located several springs, from which Mr. Wellimick in former years, before the oil discovery, extracted the oil in small quantities by dipping woolen cloths into them, and then squeezing the saturated cloths into pails. It was sold in Pittsburgh, and even in the surrounding country as liniment, suitable to many diseases. A number of good wells were struck upon this farm, and many fortune's made by the lucky operators. The Rockard and McKinley wells passed a production of from one to two hundred barrels each in their day. The Rockard was sold for $100,000 cash, and the Rockard Bros., associated with their pile, left the oil region. The farm was disposed of to London company known as the Wellimick Petroleum Company. But little or nothing is now being done. A few wells are operated on the bluff opposite to Wellimick's farm, but the yield is inconsiderable. Quite a brisk little town, Wellimickville, formerly existed at the approach of the bridge, but the whole has since been removed from Oil City and Rouseville, and is now in the large yard being situated from the bluff lands between Wellimickville and Rouseville, a distance of one and a half miles.

The John Dickason farm adjoins the Wellimick and consists of 100 acres. The united interest is owned as follows: Dr. Lewis Hall, Company, of Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia, one-eighth; E. S. Mitchell, five-forty-eighths; Hamilton Rouse & Brown, original lessees of the property from the Dickasons. This Company is now paying at the rate of twenty barrels per day from about twelve wells, and at present is engaged in drilling three more wells on the flats. The Rouse's Company's farm adjoins the Dickason farm on the north, and is also a portion of the original lessees of the Dickasons. Mr. F. W. Mitchell, who is the superintendent of the several interests of the Dickason farm, is also the agent for the Rouse's Company's farm, the Armstrong Petroleum Company, occupied three farms in the vicinity, and Butler, Reed & Co., two farms, occupied the other three farms. The Rouse's Company's farm is now producing about 40 barrels per day, from about 12 wells. Mr. Mitchell has charge of a contract of 40,000 barrels of oil for Messrs. Rouse's & Brown, Butler, Reed & Co., and Armstrong & Co., for delivery in New York.

The other farms in the Oil Creek Valley have been operated to a considerable extent by the proprietors of cattle from the Western States, and the same could be said of the Rouse's farm, which is now occupied by the Rouse's Company, and Butler, Reed & Co., and Armstrong & Co., for delivery in New York.

The first of the Rouse Pegrow owners, Rouse Dickason and Wm. Hammond, one succeed as Rouse's, Dickason, yesterday took pleasure in showing us the numerous improvements on their farm, the extensive boiler and engine house, the extensive tool house, and the various tools which they have in use for the purpose of boring their wells. The Rouse's Company own only second, in point of profitable dividends, to the famous Columbia Oil Company. This company was formed of gentlemen principally resident in your city and vicinity. The wells are generally disreputable, but two or three owning. The same desire for getting possession of lands granted in former years, and which are now deserted, prevents operations, as new leases being granted.

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The Supreme Council of Honor and Temperance convened in Philadelphia yesterday, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Dr. Judson Wadsworth, of Cincinnati, President; Vice President, William W. Atlee, Past Worthy Supreme Counsellor; Rev. Dr. Wilson, Secretary; John Bates, of New York, Treasurer; John Bates, of New York, Chancellor; Rev. George D. Boardman, Chaplain; Dr. Hunt, Guardian; Dr. Hunt, Sentinel; Dr. Hunt, of Massachusetts. On evening Thursday, after electing the officers of the Supreme Council, we were given by the Grand Temple of Pennsylvania.

The case of the James Pegrow owners, Rouse Dickason and Wm. Hammond, one succeed as Rouse's, Dickason, yesterday took pleasure in showing us the numerous improvements on their farm, the extensive boiler and engine house, the extensive tool house, and the various tools which they have in use for the purpose of boring their wells. The Rouse's Company own only second, in point of profitable dividends, to the famous Columbia Oil Company. This company was formed of gentlemen principally resident in your city and vicinity. The wells are generally disreputable, but two or three owning. The same desire for getting possession of lands granted in former years, and which are now deserted, prevents operations, as new leases being granted.

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## The Daily Commercial

### NEWS SUMMARY.

AT THE HEADS.

"Brick" Pomeroy's new daily Democrat appears this afternoon for the first time.

Thurlow Weed writes from London that his health is improving.

The case of Mrs. Maloney, who sued for the custody of her three children, now held by the relatives of her late husband in Germany, was decided on Thursday by the Supreme Court in her favor.

Canada has forbidden the importation of cattle from the United States.

The schooner Dunleberg, of Detroit, sunk Thursday night at Point au Barques, on Lake Huron. A lady passenger, the wife of one of the owners, was drowned. The vessel was valued at $20,000.

The vessel sailed with 1,000 barrels of petroleum, occupied three hours in loading, and Butler, Reed & Co., two farms, occupied the other three farms. The Rouse's Company's farm is now producing about 40 barrels per day, from about 12 wells. Mr. F. W. Mitchell, who is the superintendent of the several interests of the Dickason farm, is also the agent for the Rouse's Company's farm, the Armstrong Petroleum Company, occupied three farms in the vicinity, and Butler, Reed & Co., two farms, occupied the other three farms.

Private letters from Paris continue to speak of warlike preparations. In addition to heavy orders for horses for France, the purchase of a vast quantity of hay has been ordered here by the Government's agents. It is also said that the Government's agents have purchased for the French army recently at Boston.

A meeting was held corner of Sunday, the 9th inst., at King Bing, between Charles Ward, of the Ward Brothers, and Jared Raymond, for $500 a side. The race is to be one and a half miles and return. A good deal of interest is felt in the contest, and bets are being freely made. Ward is the favorite.

In the hoisting of a floor in Ryan's paper box manufactory, in Canal street, New York, Thursday afternoon, Maria Fallon, aged seventeen years, had a leg broken, and Ellen Fallon, aged twenty-one years, had her collar bone fractured. Forty other girls were working in the room at the time, but all escaped unhurt.

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# FIRST EDITION.

## 12 O'CLOCK, M.

## WASHINGTON.

### OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD MEXICO.

### The Funeral of Mr. Stevens.

### Revolutionary speech of G. C. Smith.

### An Ex-Rebel Disgusts the Democracy.

### Death of Gen. Schofield's Son.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, D. C., August 14, 1868.

**The Mexican Mission.**

General Rousseau came north to-morrow. Mr. Seward having returned, the subject of his instructions were fully discussed. The difficulties which General Sherman found to find between the policy the President and followed and which the military authorities are known to inform, and the views so long held by Mr. Seward, has been so far removed that the General will go out to discuss to carry out a policy looking directly to a protectorate or such as Maximilian established over our own. Both measures to such a move. It is also known that this policy embraces the occupation and possession of all the Northern provinces of Mexico by our Government at no very distant day. Secretary Seward has had a decided policy of this character urged upon him as well on those since Lee's surrender, and of one sent by Mr. Johnson, but Seward has constantly insisted that our relations with Mexico should be managed by less bold interventions, and by them which only concerned diplomatic correspondence. Nothing but the unsettled condition of the Southern States has prevented such measures as it is now understood General Rousseau will indicate as our future policy from being consummated by the Washington Government at an earlier day.

**The Funeral of Mr. Stevens.**

Was attended in large numbers of an hour to-day. There has been a lull in the cars of since the death of Mr. Lincoln that a crowd on so many persons from every one in life. Attorney General Evarts, Surgeon General Barnes, Regent G. W. General Cullen, Secretary Seward and Wellman followed the coffin as pallbearers, though the coffin itself was carried up a delegation who came from Lancaster for the purpose. The gentlemen named gave way for them. The coffin was covered. The city commissioners and the Republican organizations of the district were fully represented. Dr. Gear, Chaplain of the Senate, followed a procession that attended the close attention of all. A very large concourse followed the procession to the depot, where a special train was in readiness to take the funeral party to Lancaster.

**The Reconstruction Committee.**

Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, has ordered the gold agent which formed for Mr. Stevens's place. Ben Butler and those who have the care of the Freedmen. Both these and his fiscal suggestions are very long in creating litigation and among the more prominent parts of the country, among the President to appoint him, and also a second telegram requesting Mr. Butler's resignation, before the latter is used or removed for consumption or use in the city, or cannot be prescribed by the former rules and regulations, and all such tobacco, snuff, &c., which may come into the hands of manufacturers will become liable to tax according to the new rates, and must be returned upon the first return day after the removal, and the tax paid as provided in the old law.

The pamphlet also contains regulations in regard to the establishment of export warehouses, and for the transportation of tobacco and snuff in bond and bills of lading.

**Internal Revenue.**

The following storekeepers have been appointed in the new law relating to distilled spirits and tobacco: Jay Wix, for the Eighth District of Indiana, Lafayette; Cornelius O'Donnell, for the Second District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh; Robert W. Kerr, for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania, and Benjamin Brooks and Samuel W. Richmond, for the First District of California, San Francisco. Quite a number of deputies have been appointed at the Internal Revenue Bureau with regard to the operations of distillers, warehouses, &c., calling for the attention of Superintendents. They are principally laid aside to await the appointment of Assessors and Collectors in their districts, which the same have been completed in the districts of the Capital, and the commissioners left for Louisiana in a few days on which. The colonels are open at night, and the guard of honor, consisting of twenty-five members of the Union League, crowded with the corpse. The crowd of the curious, both black and white, kept streaming in all night until about noon, when the number grew less, and at midnight quiet reigned in the Capitol. By seven this morning the whole crowds, and the procession from the Capitol. Uniform upon entering the rotunda passed around the coffin to take a last look at the departed statesman, remaining long enough to catch a glimpse of the features. The different persons and ground the crowd from assembling about the coffin. George L. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who had charge of the funeral arrangements, and Sam. Ramey, who conducted the arrangements on the part of the House of Representatives, with the assistance of some fifteen gentlemen, were on hand as early as seven this morning, and had everything in readiness for the arrangements for the procession.

The pallbearers, gentlemen from Lancaster county, who accompanied the remains were Messrs. H. Carter, Samuel Hopkins, J. S. Stradler, J. Hopkins, Dr. Reed, Dr. Atlee, S. Evans, W. J. Harris and A. G. Eaton. They will act as pallbearers until the body reaches Lancaster. Ten minutes past eight this morning the procession moved from the Capitol in the following order: Marshal and assistants, Marine Band, hearse containing the remains, pallbearers, family and friends in carriages, Senate and House committees, Governor Geary and staff, Judges of the Supreme Court, Mayor and Councils of Washington, Corporation of Georgetown, Columbia Typographical Union, Columbia Fire Department, Union League, Columbia Institution, the New York Hotel, two schools, one public, the other a select one, a number of fraternities, various trades, one thousand colored people, and the rear brought up by the principal operators, comprising about all the town, and no one can say how many persons, in point of intelligence, influence and respectability, ever followed the remains of any man to the grave in this city. A number of the G. A. R. attended as pallbearers from the station from Lancaster by railroad of the Senate and House, attending pallbearers, the family and servants of deceased, and then the service commenced by calling from the ninth psalm, the organ accompanying from the choir, after which Rev. Dr. Gurley read from the Scriptures, and delivered a sermon of about half an hour's length. Rev. Dr. Hamilton, pastor of Epiphany church, then delivered a prayer and benediction.

Rev. Dr. Gurley, of New York avenue Presbyterian Church of this city, formerly Chaplain of the House of Representatives, is lying seriously ill at Clifton Springs, N. Y. His disease is said to be located in the stomach.

The party that last night by the firing from the house of the colored Senator was a negro named James White, who was standing on the sidewalk, and received a ball in the thigh, which he is dangerously wounded. A large crowd gathered around the house, and threatened violence, apparent, which was checked by the prompt action of the police and others. The wounded man was carried to a surgeon, and the ball extracted.

## BUCYRUS, OHIO.

### The Campaign Opened—Speech of Gen. Sherman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Bucyrus, Ohio, August 14, 1868.

General W. H. Gibson opened the campaign here last evening. Previous to his arrival the Democrats paraded and circulated nearly a thousand handbills, preparing to be a regular "rouse" for the speaker, but when he arrived the crowd of the meeting against him that was set aside. They displayed but a small portion of the Democrats, and the guard of honor, consisting of twenty-five members of the Union League, crowded with the corpse. The crowd of the curious, both black and white, kept streaming in all night until about noon, when the number grew less, and at midnight quiet reigned in the Capitol. By seven this morning the whole crowds, and the procession from the Capitol. Uniform upon entering the rotunda passed around the coffin to take a last look at the departed statesman, remaining long enough to catch a glimpse of the features. The different persons and ground the crowd from assembling about the coffin. George L. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who had charge of the funeral arrangements, and Sam. Ramey, who conducted the arrangements on the part of the House of Representatives, with the assistance of some fifteen gentlemen, were on hand as early as seven this morning, and had everything in readiness for the arrangements for the procession.

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**Gen. Green Clay Smith.**

Attended a meeting of a Democratic Club here last night, and delivered an address very remarkable in the character of its attack on ex-Gen. Banquets. As ex-Wager in the late rebellion service followed him, and fully dealt up by Gen. Smith's campaign, began an address on fairness in its terms that Smith and leading men of the Club left the room. However, a meeting of the Club lasted this morning.

**An Advertising Swindler.**

Circulars have been sent from here to parties signing themselves Cowdick & Bros., stating that they control the columns of over one hundred of the leading daily and weekly papers of the country to the extent necessary to secure for them a correspondence of their leading enterprises. They claim to send correspondence from and to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. They are too known not to by newspaper men.

**Death.**

Secretary Schofield's eldest son, aged ten years, died at West Point, at the residence of Prof. Bartlett, to-day.

**Pyramid.**

Senator Sumner and General Rousseau start north to-morrow.

Washington, D. C., August 14, 1868.

**Further particulars of the evening.**

The funeral of Thaddeus Stevens took place this morning at nine o'clock. The ceremonies were conducted in the rotunda of the Capitol, and the remains left for Lancaster in a special car at ten o'clock. The rotunda was open all night, and the guard of honor, consisting of twenty-five members of the Union League, crowded with the corpse. The crowd of the curious, both black and white, kept streaming in all night until about noon, when the number grew less, and at midnight quiet reigned in the Capitol. By seven this morning the whole crowds, and the procession from the Capitol. Uniform upon entering the rotunda passed around the coffin to take a last look at the departed statesman, remaining long enough to catch a glimpse of the features. The different persons and ground the crowd from assembling about the coffin. George L. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who had charge of the funeral arrangements, and Sam. Ramey, who conducted the arrangements on the part of the House of Representatives, with the assistance of some fifteen gentlemen, were on hand as early as seven this morning, and had everything in readiness for the arrangements for the procession.

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## YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

### Serious Accident—Mayor's Office Sacked.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Youngstown, Ohio, August 14, 1868.

A boy about nine years old, son of Samuel Wilcoxon, of this place, fell under a moving train this morning, and had an arm cut off. It will likely prove fatal.

The miners of Mahoning Valley, after a strike of nearly four months, have agreed to resume work next Monday. They number about fifteen hundred. The strike is a failure with them, they not receiving the additional twenty cents per ton demanded.

## EXPRESS ROBBERY.

### Adams Express Company Robbed of $7,000—Escape of the Robbers.

St. Louis, August 14.—Adams Express Company was robbed of about seven thousand dollars this morning. It appears that two men rented an office on the second floor of 118 Second street, yesterday, and put out a sign which read R. F. Goodrich & Co. By last night's train the express company received a package from Cairo, Illinois, addressed as above, purporting to contain one hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy cents. This morning a package was delivered by the messenger, which, after waiting for a receipt, was seized by the agent in charge of the office, and another applied elsewhere to him. The Messenger brought back a receipt, and the package was delivered, which was found to contain a number of old newspapers cut to the proper size to resemble bills. The robbers then filled the package with the genuine bills and escaped. The package was not found in the express office until after the robbers had escaped.

# SECOND EDITION.

## 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

### Comments on the Death of Mr. Stevens.

### The New Brazilian Cabinet.

### THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

### Military Review in Paris.

**Death of Mr. Stevens.**

London, August 14.—The Times contains a long article on Thaddeus Stevens by saying: "The death of Stevens is not now a public loss. His impeachment policy was of immediately injury to his political party, and the financial dishonesty which he encouraged dying with him. He was a fanatical, bitter and self-willed man, but not mean or deceitful. He is the last of leading Americans who had the courage to rise above political pusillanimity."

The Morning Telegraph says Mr. Stevens was neither good, wise nor generous, but in his time he did signal services, and will all his faults in mouths the famous phrase: "That was a man."

The Daily News says: "The death of Mr. Stevens leaves no important place unfilled, either in the land of his party or in the councils of the nation."

**Brazilian Cabinet.**

London, August 14.—The new Brazilian Cabinet is composed as follows: President and Minister of Finance, Viscount Imbroraly; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paranhos; Minister of War, Marcilio; Minister of Public Works, Commerce and Agriculture, Leal; Minister of the Marine, Gamge; Minister of Justice, Abelar.

**South America.**

London, August 14.—The Brazilian steamer brings dates from Rio Janeiro to the 12th ult. The war news is not very important. Rio Janeiro newspapers print an account of the Paraguayan expedition against a couple of Brazilian iron-clads. The boats of the Paraguayans were beaten off, and the project abandoned.

**Military Review.**

Paris, August 14.—There was a magnificent military display to-day. The National Imperial Guard were reviewed by the Emperor. The Empress, the Prince Imperial and a large number of noblemen were also present. Over two hundred thousand troops passed in review. The weather was gaily dressed with flags. Vast multitudes thronged the streets, and the entire town was enthusiastic. The royal family were loudly cheered.

**Diplomatic Change.**

Paris, August 14.—Count R. De Moray Favency, as private Second Secretary to the Ambassador of France to Vienna, has been appointed First Secretary to M. Bartholony, Minister from France to the United States, in place of Viscount De St. Foix, resigned.

**Napier in Paris.**

Paris, August 14.—Lord Napier, of Magdala, was present at the review of the National and Imperial Guard.

**A Free Press.**

M. Henry Rochefort, owner of the Lanterne newspaper, has been sentenced, in his absence, to pay a fine of ten thousand francs and one year's imprisonment in jail.

**London Money Market.**

London, Evening, August 14.—Consols closed at 94 for money and 94 1-16 for account. American securities closed as follows: Illinois Central, 86; Erie, 37; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

**U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.**

Frankfort, Evening, August 14.—United States bonds are quoted at 87 1-2.

**Liverpool Markets.**

Liverpool, 12 M., August 14.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard, 57s. 6d. Petroleum, 1s. 3d. Tallow, 43s. 6d.

**London Produce Market.**

London, Evening, August 14.—Market steady.

**Antwerp Petroleum Market.**

Antwerp, 2 P. M., August 14.—Petroleum quiet and steady.

**A Sensation.**

We give the following dispatch, received at a late hour last night, for what it is worth. The "no editors," is from the agent of the Associated Press at New York.—[Ed. Com.

To Editors: Read the following dispatch carefully before publishing:

Cincinnati, O. C., August 14.—The vote by the Democratic Central Committee of Hamilton county on the question of submitting to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the constitution of Ohio, and the election of delegates to such convention, was taken this morning, and resulted in the defeat of the proposition by a majority of about 1,500. The Democratic majority in this county is usually about 5,000. The Democrats have been making desperate efforts to carry the election, and have spent large sums of money for that purpose. The Democratic majority in the city of Cincinnati is about 3,000, and the

# The Daily Commercial

VOL. XXVIII., NUMBER 37. 1868.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and, from daily and fourth-page reading, has more than a thousand regular readers. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and sells at one cent.

In point of the estimate placed on the market reports of the Commercial, we will state that they are constantly copied by the New York Herald, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of like character in the east and other cities, and that leading Eastern commercial papers and advertisers regularly exchange lists with ours. There is within the knowledge of nearly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the Commercial, prominently, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.


## National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**ULYSSES S. GRANT.**

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**SCHUYLER COLFAX.**

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

**JOHN F. HUNSICKER.**

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.

**JACOB E. CAMPBELL.**

CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT.

**JAMES K. MOORHEAD.**

### PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

AT LARGE.

G. Mumford Coates, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh.

| District. | District. |
|---|---|
| 1. W. E. Moore, | 13. Samuel Knox, |
| 2. W. D. Lewis, | 14. W. H. Wagenseller, |
| 3. Richard Wildey, | 15. Chas. S. Coryell, |
| 4. G. W. Hill, | 16. John Stewart, |
| 5. Warren P. Mcllvaine, | 17. George W. Zeller, |
| 6. J. B. Bringhurst, | 18. A. G. Olmsted, |
| 7. Francis C. Rotan, | 19. Jacob Zeigler, |
| 8. Isaac Eckert, | 20. H. C. Johnson, |
| 9. Morris Hooper, | 21. J. K. Ewing, |
| 10. David W. Sandt, | 22. Wm. Fenn, |
| 11. Wm. Darlington, | 23. A. W. Crawford, |
| 12. W. W. Ketchum, | 24. J. S. Sisson. |

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATE—DAVID L. GILLELAN.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, WILLIS S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT WILLIS, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PERUSIN.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. BLACK.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—HENRY LANDWEHR.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—JONATHAN NEELEY.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—E. L. MCCLELLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—F. G. WERLEY.

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Mr. Evarts, President Johnson's new Attorney General, has had the good luck to preside the ill-will of the National Intelligencer, and its criticism of his opinion on the Revenue Commissioner question. It is also reported that the President has already become dissatisfied with his new legal adviser.

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The Post has invented a kind of perpetual motion for solving the greenback and bond question. The other day it was kind enough to state explicitly that it was in favor of substituting gilt-edge for bonds as fast as the printing press could grind the greenbacks out. We then asked it to inform us, after the bonds had been paid in greenbacks, what the greenbacks were to be paid in, but first how dollars could be compelled to surrender the bonds and take greenbacks—the bonds not being yet due. These simple questions the Post ignores altogether, and proposes us with something which resembles a perpetual motion. We hope our neighbor will yet find time to elucidate its future proposition to pay the bonds in greenbacks as fast as the paper mill and printing press can supply them; furthermore, what a greenback dollar will be worth when everything has been worked into the act of promise to pay.

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The example from Savannah and Mobile, by War Democrats and Conservative men in general, whose support of fair men on the Democratic ticket might have been secured, has commenced in earnest. Distinguished soldiers and civilians, formerly acting with the party, have withdrawn and declared for Grant. But these were only individual cases. The movement on the part of a numerous body in Baltimore is indicative of the disintegration of the party in earnest. But, perhaps, the most important movement is by the War Democrats in New York, who are about holding a preliminary meeting for the purpose of effecting a thorough and independent organization to support Grant. Referring to the movement, the Times says:

> [illegible]

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### THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

The time for talking has gone by, and the day for voting has come. Every Republican in the city owes a duty to the party, to society and to himself, which he can only rightfully discharge by going to the polls and voting for the most suitable candidates. We would like to see the Chestnut county system fairly tried to-day, that it may become the settled policy of the party in making primary nominations. Should the majority of the party decline to vote, as was the case at the delegate elections, different nominations may be made, and the new system will undoubtedly be denounced as a failure by those who oppose its substitution for the corrupt delegate system, by which the nominations were mainly controlled in the interest of politic bosses, and in such a manner as to criticise the votes of those most deeply concerned in our local elections. The people now have it in their power to change all this, and make the change so radical that no attempt will ever be made to return to the rotten delegate system. Aside from mere party considerations, the best interests of the city demand that every voter should express his preference by his ballot to-day. There is safety in the full and fair expression of the sense of the Republicans of the city, while a neglect to discharge this duty is fraught with danger. But we need not multiply words with our readers. They understand the importance of the issues to be decided to-day, and will endeavor to discharge their whole duty.

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### TO REPUBLICAN VOTERS.

Go to the polls as early in the afternoon as possible. Don't put off voting until the last hour. If you do, something may prevent your voting at all. The polls open at three o'clock and close at seven. The places for holding the elections, in the several wards, are designated in full in the advertisement in another column, headed "Republican City Convention." The rules under which the election is to be held are also set forth in the advertisement. No Democrat must be permitted to vote, and all voters must be "known members of the Union Republican party." Democratic bids and challenges are known. Democrats who attempt to vote under any pretext whatever, for that the election officers keep a correct list of the names of all the voters, as required by the rules, so that when the ballots come to be counted the list will form a check against fraud. A committee of half a dozen or more of those Republicans who are most familiar with the faces of voters should be in attendance at each of the polls, and none one of them should be constantly on the watch. If these precautions are taken, colonizing and hasty voting will not be attempted, and illegal voting will be prevented. If the polls are not organized, localized the work and will undoubtedly be attempted by those who are only interested in corrupting the party that the chances for defeating the ticket in October may be increased.

We republish the list of candidates for the several offices. For Mayor, James M. Bunn, Christian Brauns and Jesse Hunt. For Controller, Thomas Bonn and Benjamin F. Wallower. For Treasurer, Wm. A. Tomlinson, A. J. Cochran and Samuel Allinder. For Assessors, Wm. A. Herron and Wm. Lemon.

### PRIVATE STRANGULATION

The rabid Informed American readers of newspapers yesterday morning that the first private executions had taken place in England. The curtain has fallen, therefore, on those more heroic exhibitions there that for so many years demoralized public taste. Farewell to the gallowings of fifty or one hundred thousand people to witness a poor wretch drop a few inches, with a rope around his neck. Reform comes gradually. First the Tyburn swing, in which men were driven to the place of execution in a cart, the rope adjusted, and the cart drawn away, the poor wretches being left to swing until death terminated their sufferings. That age was closely on the gibbeting one, in which the bodies of murderers were left as food for birds. Following the old gallows came the parent drop. From this delicate remedy the convolutions and contortions of the damned were the sickening for public gaze. There was a compromise. A drop of black cloth was fastened around the scaffold, so that only the head and shoulders of the condemned could be seen. The agonies of death were thus for the special delectation of the gaze of Jack Ketch, who could pull the legs of the culprit unseen if he did not die readily. Then followed a further step of reform—copying American institutions—the introduction of private executions.

The first victim was a youth of eighteen years of age. It seems positively cruel to hang one so young, whether in private or public, for at that age the senses and intellect are scarcely to call to be developed. England, with her boasted Christianity, might have found some still hallowed edicumal to inaugurate private executions, instead of wreaking vengeance on a mere boy. That fact should weigh heavily with the advocates for the abolition of death punishments. The boy had murdered a station master, a very horrid crime, but hanging the youth did not bring the station master to life or reform the criminal, and society might have been just as efficiently protected short of his death. That a boy of only eighteen years should be the first to suffer under the new regulation, shows the necessity for the practice of Christianity in the treatment of criminals, rather than the enforcement of the Draconic Code, written in blood.

Fine example for the nation claiming to stand so high in Christian effairs to set to the world! Murder is murder, whether in public or private, and the decision of responsibility, the only balm after the deed is done, allows not the crime in the view of the Recording Angel, whose governing attributes are from the Source of Mercy. Let the old and slowly receding world go to higher teachings, finding more suitable imagination of new methods of execution than in putting forth the dreadful majesty of offended law against one so young.

It is time America took a step in advance of such brutal example. We have brought our Transatlantic cousins to private executions, let us lead them to the higher duties devolving on nations, by abolishing those punishments altogether. We should do so as duty. The object of punishment should be to reform the offender and protect society. Legal evangelism puts the first forever out of reach, and it is a cowardly society that demands the head of a man or woman to insure its own safety. There is a higher argument the want of authority to take human life. The Gospel does not list it, and no appeal to the Mosaic testimony is questions, since so many of the observances inculcated by that ancient society are treated as obsolete.

Why the most cruel of all the teachings of Moses should have every with Christian nations is one of those perplexing puzzles the casuists cannot decide. Executions are barbarous and impolitic. They answer not the purpose intended. They do not disenthrall from crime. Their horrors are still potent through the graphic sketching of reportorial skill. Even reading the last sad sentence in the life of a criminal, how he went up and how he fell; how he breathed and how he died, fosters murderous qualities in those wickedly disposed. Hanging a mortal is unfit for the public gaze, how can private hanging be a thing of such excellence? Time-private executions may not have murders from commission of capital offences. They find refuge in concealment, and say they will do so gone on some gruesome scoundrel whose nerves require fully excitement, as if a murderer could realize more of the sombre of the unknown in his last moments than a good Christian who dies, the Mr. Swanzey, surrounded by compassionate and loving friends.

Executions are a blotch on Christian civilization. To say we cannot cure criminals is no excuse for hanging them. It may be said that hanging is really more merciful than life confinement. That is not the question. Life is full of mysteries. While so little is known of the workings of Eternal Providence with the human soul, taking care criminals cannot commit other atrocious crimes, and making them, by industry, provide in their life confinement for their own support, is to inaugurate the most terrible punishment. Leave them to their consciences in solitude, that the still small voice may touch them how gloriously they have sinned, and bring them by its repentance to mental peace, the calm brethren of immortality.

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A correspondent writes from the New York line of hostility to General Grant, when the fact is he has not a warmer friend in the world than Mr. Dana, the editor. Their relations for many months were the closest, and in the Editor the General has in many respects found his best historian. We only wish that those who think the Sun not friendly to General Grant were capable of half the service which by its independent and thoroughly intelligent course it is rendering him. The Sun is not partisan, but expresses itself freely to impart instruction to its numerous readers, and if it is sometimes misunderstood, that fact is attributable chiefly to the dullness of its critics.

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From all appearances the great powers of Europe are entering into arrangements for new projects. Following the interview between Lord Stanley and the French Minister, came the speech of Mr. Disraeli, containing marked notice of the affairs of this country, the speech of the French Emperor, and an interview between the King of Prussia and the Czar Alexander, of Russia. A few days will probably throw some more light on the intentions of the leading conclaves of the old world.

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Speculation in the gold market of New York is not only the rage and perplex the brain and bank, when the latter can command the money coming to worry each other. Congressional authorities do not, from the upward tendency of gold, argue any serious consequences, unless to those immediately engaged in the coining speculation; and it is said such bulls and bears will soon grow weary of that fearful excitement resulting from the operations of the last two weeks.

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The organized boundaries of Wyoming Territory embrace an area of about 97,000 square miles, or 60,800,000 acres. The Pacific Railroad, when completed, will pass over about 500 miles of its soil. The population at present numbers 15,000, and promises to augment greater than in the past. Its inhabitants seek a government, so that law may be administered by properly constituted authorities.

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The current of emigration to California is large. They have established an emigrants' association there to afford advice to strangers, so that they may know what to do when each arrives. It is under the protection of the State and works well. Strangers, not knowing what to do, should visit the institution when they reach the Golden State.

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The cattle disease has nearly disappeared from the Chicago stock yards. The impression is that its extent has been considerably exaggerated.

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The New York Underground Railway is to be put through, the enterprise being in the hands of enterprising and influential citizens.

### The Jews and General Grant.

In this city, as in all others where the Jews form a considerable portion of the population, special pains have been taken by Copperhead officers and speakers to prejudice them against Gen. Grant, as the Republican candidate for President, based upon a form of expression in one of his military orders. Those appeals have no weight with the more intelligent Israelites, whose sympathies have always been with the Republican cause, and to ask them to ignore their well settled political convictions, and vote for the representatives of a party whose principles they cannot sanction, is to offer a deliberate insult to their judgment and intelligence. They may exercise the right to accept in the order an espionage and even unjust, or they may be disposed to pass it over as hasty and inconsiderate, but they are not going to betray their party and sacrifice themselves by casting lands with those whom they have heretofore regarded as their political enemies. This point is fancifully put by Hon. Henry Greenebaum, of Chicago, in reply to a note from Hon. John C. Dore, President of the Chicago Grant Club, who expressed a desire to hear his views "on the question of the loyalty to Gen. Grant and the Republican party," to his reply, Mr. Greenebaum says:

> The true loyalty can be promptly against any man, the only question is, whether he is entitled to expect it, and whether he has forfeited it by any act of his. Now, I do not think that the Jews have forfeited the confidence of the Republican party by anything they have done, and I am sure they have not by anything they have said. Therefore, I think that the Jews are entitled to the confidence of the Republican party, and I am sure they have it. Now, I do not think that the Jews have forfeited the confidence of the Republican party by anything they have done, and I am sure they have not by anything they have said. Therefore, I think that the Jews are entitled to the confidence of the Republican party, and I am sure they have it. Now, I do not think that the Jews have forfeited the confidence of the Republican party by anything they have done, and I am sure they have not by anything they have said. Therefore, I think that the Jews are entitled to the confidence of the Republican party, and I am sure they have it.

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The New York papers are busy discussing the mode in which the *Herald* obtains its shipping news. Dr. Swinburne, the Health officer of New York, objects to the steam vessels of the *Herald*, going out past the quarantine ground and obtaining news, giving as his reason that it is dangerous to the health of the city. He proposes that all the news of shipping shall be telegraphed from the points alluded to. The chief dailies, independently of the *Herald*, sustain the Health officer. The *Herald* says that it obtains its own shipping news at a great expense, in advance of other papers, and asks where a case of disease can be traced to have occurred through the course pursued. While the other leading dailies praise the Health officer, the *Herald* demands his dismissal by the Governor as unfit for duty, and says that his difference with the mode in which the *Herald* manages its shipping business, proceeds only from a desire to increase his income by monopolizing the news. It is a pretty little quarrel.

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Accounts of a contemplated and illustrating expedition from New Orleans to Mexico are astounded with interest. The government of that country is said to have fully awakened to the matter, General Escobedo is shortly to leave for the Northern frontier. It is said he will make his headquarters at Matamoras, and will command such troops as the Government may decide to collect along the Rio Grande for the purpose of meeting and driving back any filibustering party which may propose to venture on Mexican soil. General McCook is expected to escort himself to prevent any incursion from the Texas border, and the Government relies on Escobedo to do the rest. The Mexican papers say that Signor Romero had no power to contract a loan. The markets of Mexico are regarded quiet, and it is said that in consequence of lack of confidence no business is practiced.

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Now a Scotia holds and in her determination not to be instituted in the Federation of Provinces. The Assembly are for holding their own. It is difficult at present to see any means of escape from the dilemma. There is a threat of appealing to the people on the question. The result of the way pretty correctly be estimated. If Nova Scotia don't want to belong to the new Dominion, what power is to make her? She is free to secede, and can be forced into an alliance inimical to her people; and if she was married to, she might come into the Republican group of States. Were an important war has grown out of a question of less magnitude than that now agitating Nova Scotia.

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The Austin (Texas) *Statesman's Press* gives an account of the William massacre, and says that it was, undoubtedly, the work of rebels and members of secret societies. It is said that between fifty and sixty colored men were killed for no cause, unless that they were colored. No one has been arrested, though the whole affair was known who took part in the massacre. Some of the white men were made by a fiend named Bulling that the colored population were about to rise and burn the place and kill the white inhabitants. This was Bulling's method of seeking revenge for a private quarrel.

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There are more than in the Mormons. Nearly a thousand more have arrived in New York. Three masses, Brigham Young, he would the part of a thorough statesman in introducing the grading of society one hundred miles of the Pacific Road. A correspondent who has visited the territory, says that the Prophet regards the road from Salt Lake to Salt Lake City that would have saved building a branch road. Brigham Young, among various present the road, makes friends with the company—the next wisest step.

### GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A short time since a young schoolmaster in Spain, Julian Vargas by name, having been found with a New Testament and some books not orthodox in his possession, was arrested, for three months before trial kept in prison, and, upon conviction, was sentenced to seven months further imprisonment. While other European nations advance, Spain retrogrades.

The Registrar General of Ireland, in his report, shows an increase of population for the first quarter of this year of 3%. The criminal calendar shows a decrease in crime. All these things are duly noted; but there is one consideration, the increase in population is children, the 15,337 who emigrated were chiefly producers of wealth.

Mormons have made their appearance in England this summer, and the people are considerably annoyed. Their presence is weighed to the long and continued heat.

It appears from the quarterly return of the Registrar-General, that in the three months which ended on June 30, the registers of the United Kingdom showed 174,402 births, 100,282 deaths, and 53,267 marriages. The resident population in the middle of the present year was estimated at 30,330,663. A gross on a mega scale.

The 26th of July was celebrated in Utah as the territorial holiday—it being the twenty-first celebration. The day is commemorated by the Mormon community as that on which their pioneers found a place of rest and safety from the persecutions of their Gentile neighbors, such as had been experienced in the States of Missouri and Illinois.

An English sailor on board a Dutch ship, on a voyage from Monte Video, murdered two of the ship's officers. He was killed by an Assistant, after he had kept all on board in a state of terror for three days.

At the trade gathering at Cooper's Institute, in New York, on Wednesday night, the words of the call were entirely enough: "All questions not pertaining to the interests of labor will be strictly eschewed; politicians take warning." It was at lotty a labor meeting and was largely attended. The hall not being large enough to contain all who wanted to hear, two platforms were arranged outside, round which orderly crowds stood to listen to the speeches.

A series of interesting bleeding experiments, were tried on Wednesday to ascertain the necessary power to remove the wreck of the steamer Scotland, which is in the way of navigation to the New York harbor, and for the remedy of which Congress has voted $100,000. The efforts were great, and probably the bleeding will be continued.

The New York papers say that the cattle disease does not now affect the public mind as much as formerly, not that the fears resulting from it have caused a rise in the price of meat.

The wheat crop in Canada generally promises to be over an average, and most of it is ready for reaping. Hay is turning out better than was expected, and is of excellent quality, and well saved. Barley will not be up to the average, and oats and peas are nowhere, both being burnt up by the heat.

The artists on guarding girls in the *Round Table* assigns the lions of girls of a peculiar ethnicity, which, after reading, made us feel inclined to say, "let them graft."

A Japanese newspaper is proposed in London.

A project is on foot to start a life-boat guard for Atlantic City—where the lives of so many bathers have been lost. The idea has its rise in Philadelphia.

Parties who come from Havana to New York are said to be highly successful in smuggling cigars.

## PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

### A DAY WITH THE ROPE MAKERS.

Ben Franklin's naive remark, addressed to his revolutionary companions, "If we do not hang together we will most assuredly hang separately," contains more true philosophy than is at first glance supposed. Although uttered, no doubt, more in the way of a homely illustration of the advantages to be derived from unison and the inevitable result of failure as alluding individually, the saying, like a great many attributed to him, may be learned a many sided one, conveying a world of meaning, not the least of which is the recognition of the laws which under the various portions of the globe and their inhabitants dependent upon each other. The United States to-day, while clamoring to be let at the very apex of nationalism, is more or less indebted to remote countries and barbarous tribes for articles deemed absolutely indispensible in active, everyday life. There is scarcely a farmer's wife in the land who is not indebted daily to Greenland for the article most essential in the control of a cleanly household. In the same manner our boatmen, and those who go down to the sea in great ships, are indebted to the Island of Manilla (one of the Philippine Islands, latitude 14 deg. 36 min. N. longitude 120 deg. 58 min. E.,) for their strongest ropes and cables. The Manilla hemp which comes to us in bales weighing two hundred and seventy pounds, and which is now so extensively employed in rope making, is drawn off, laid and baled by semi wild savages, who thus contribute their share indirectly to the cause of civilization.

[Lest the reader may wrongfully suspect us of ignorance in our remarking hemp with cables, etc., we would remind him that, besides bearing rails of timber against the rising floods, binding together fleets of coal, and hoisting to their moorings millions of dollars in the shape of water craft and their cargoes, hemp serves a thousand purposes equally useful and peaceful, from the duties of a clothes line to the more exalted sphere of a bell rope.]

But to return to Franklin's illustration: We fancy there is no better practical illustration of the advantages to be derived from unison than is afforded in the manufacture of rope. Here, for instance, is a score of manilla fibres, which, taken up singly, are easily snapped asunder. Place ten of them together and they sustain a strong strain, only yielding to a sudden jerk. Twist them together, and the union resists your utmost endeavors to break the strand. Twenty such strands twisted together, one would think would be just twenty times as strong as a single strand. On the contrary, they possess sixty times the strength of a single strand. So much for union. Is there not something curious in this fact? This and other facts connected with rope-making, we witnessed at first hand—or, in other words, we witnessed their demonstration at

> [illegible] HOLLMAN & COMPANY'S ROPE WALKS.]

The only establishment west of the Allegheny mountains in which ropes are made,) upon the occasion of a recent visit to the thriving borough in which the works are located. Here we had an opportunity to witness the various processes necessary to the manufacture of a superior article, from the opening out of the manila hemp to the sealing off of the new made rope. These processes, we may premise, consist of the following: 1. The manilla is sprinkled with whale oil and all the loose fibre removed from it by a process termed "combing." 2. The manilla is next conveyed to revolving heckles, by which it is passed through a machine termed a drawing frame, from which it comes forth in continuous coil termed a "sliver." 3. These continuous coils or "slivers," are spun into a loose, lapped web or sposcle and carried to the rope-walk. 4. The lapped web is drawn off in strands of various sizes, according to the dimensions of the rope required. 5. Three of these strands are twisted together, forming a rope, and 6. Three of these ropes are twisted into a cable, each composed of three small strands, are twisted together, making nine strands in all.

THE MATERIAL.

We found the manilla bales just as they arrived at the establishment upon the ground floor. The fibre, we observed, averaged nine feet in length, were of a uniform color and quality, and possessed a uniform strength. Each bale contained the "bands" or coils from the bales, deposited the bales exactly above each other, forming lofty bags, or thin ends, of the fibres to adapt themselves to any position of the "hunk," and dipping a large bowl or a pail of water on which stood beside him, proceeded to sprinkle the grass thoroughly. Fifty gallons of oil are consumed daily in this process.] Immediately behind the workmen thus employed, a second workman was engaged at combing off the tangled and knotted ends, which he laid aside in a pile, to be used for other purposes. A number of persons were employed at the "heckling" machines, three in number, each of which was provided with a long bench standing before the machine, perforated with iron and then the other end of the grass to be combed had was round the revolving cylinders, which, as they revolved, combed out the fibre, a handful at a time, and flung it down ready for the heckling machines. Two men stood before each revolving machine; the latter are always in motion, and the fibre is drawn through a half dozen times with a jerk of each hands, and is at last caressed with a jacket of such hands, and in other respects resemble the old-fashioned combing machines in general use.

THE SPINNING MACHINES.

The half knotted hanks are now elevated to the third story, where they pass through the drawing frames. The latter may be compared to a large frame, or, perhaps, say seven feet in diameter, inclosed in a case, and revolving in a horizontal position. The upper and lower side of this case is carded and perforated in such a manner as to lift up easily. The manilla enters the heckle from the front side, passes round and round until the attendant thinks it is time to withdraw it, when the case is opened, and the fibre, which has been drawn off by the revolving machine, is withdrawn in the form of a loose, fleecy roll, about as uniform and even in thickness. A single glance reveals the fact that the principal difference between the combing and the sid-heckling machines is that the former is the finer of the two, while the latter is almost as coarse as the grass with the rope-walk. The rolls are then placed in the spinning machines, while the other is almost ready for the rope-walk. The latter are also used in its separations, perfumes the latter, performs it in a hundredth part of the time, and more perfectly than the old-fashioned method. The spinning machines are arranged in a series of twenty-nine feet), with a face fifteen inches broad filled with steel spikes, varying from three to five-eighths of an inch in length, and tapering to a sharp point, revolving at a high rate of speed, and you can form an idea of the manner and the rapidity with which the machine will spin the fibres in work. As the manila leaves the heckling machine, the fibres, instead of being drawn out, they come to it, are crossed and twisted, and the whole is passed through

THE DRAWING FRAMES.

These machines are composed of a series of revolving cylinders, between which the manilla is drawn in such a manner as to straighten, while compressing the fibres, at the same time regulating the amount of material which passes between the rollers. Let the manilla enter the drawing frame in large or small quantities, it passes out of it in the form of a narrow band termed a "sliver," which is smooth, and in a condition for the roving machines. These coils (which are nearly a mile of one hundred yards per hour) averaging in large cans made of sheet iron, and about the size of a four bushel, which when filled are conveyed to the spinning room. None drawing frames are constantly in operation in this department.

THE SPINNING ROOM.

As fast as the "slivers" are made, they are conveyed to the spinning room, which occupies the entire portion of the second story. We counted sixty-four spindles, or "spinning jennies" in this department. We despair of conveying any adequate idea of the manner in which a spinning jenny spins from thirty to forty spools of yarn per day, further than the fact that the "slivers" are fed into a "former" or round orifice by a small leather belt filled with steel wires resembling a reeding machine, and that the twist which transforms the "slivers" into yarn is effected precisely at the moment the sliver enters the "former," which is in a direct line with the feed belt. The attendant passes the end of a "sliver" through the "former," twists it with her hand, passes it around the stem of the spool, starts the machine, and the spool revolves so rapidly that you can only see the yarn spinning, winding itself full to one flowing. An attendant experienced no difficulty in managing four of these machines at one time.

MAKING THE STRANDS.

Decidedly one of the most pleasing and interesting mechanical operations we have ever witnessed is the process of forming the strands—or primary coils. The spools of yarn are placed on iron spindles, fastened in frames on the upper end of the rope-walk. Two of these frames are erected immediately behind, and within a few feet of the gauge plates. Each frame contains an hundred spools. The ends of the yarn are drawn through a series of holes, formed in a number of iron bars fastened in the end of the frames, opposite the gauge plate. The spools, rests, and perforated iron bars composing the frames, like the gauge plates, are placed at right angles with the rope-walk. The gauge plates are composed of iron plates, an inch thick, are six feet long and about fifteen inches wide, and have in so many words, a series of orifices describing perfect circles, varying from five to fifteen in number, and at equal distances from each other. That on the left of the walk contains the series of orifices describing the largest diameter, and is employed in the manufacture of the largest ropes while that on the right, containing the smallest number of circles is devoted to lighter work. The gauge plates are placed upon upwards, in the rear of a heavy iron frame containing chambers for the reception of tubes, which are placed directly opposite the centers of the circles already described. The whole is sustained by heavy posts, and convey the liberal solidity and strength. Directly opposite the gauge plate on the left (dropping that on the right for a time in order to confer the explanation sooner,) is a machine termed a "former" or in the rope manufacturer's parlance a "Jack," which stands on a railway track composed of tram rails, and which weighs about four tons. In the middle of the frame work which supports the machinery composing the "Former" is a large pulley which serves a purpose similar to that of a capstan, where it hoists the machine to its place and regulates its movements. A large cord is passed around this pulley and the ends fastened to either end of the walk. Upon the left side of the "former" is a light wooden pulley connected with a shaft which extends through the heavy wooden frame. Around this light pulley a medium sized rope is passed, conveyed to either end of the walk, passed around small pulleys and the ends joined together, thus forming an endless band. To prevent this band from crawling upon the floor of the walk, a number of small pulleys with flat faces are placed at regular intervals along the walk and close to the floor. Two beveled cog wheels connected with the shaft to which the light pulley alluded to is attached, are placed in such a manner as to move a third beveled cog wheel placed at right angles with them, which in its turn communicates motion to a series of cog wheels at the end of the shaft upon which the third beveled wheel. The cog wheels operated by the third beveled wheel, are in this manner are fastened upon pins, which, passing through a heavy circular plate composed of iron, terminates in hooks. Three rates of speed may be obtained on the "former," each rate comprising six different changes, thus adapting the speed, at a moment's notice, to the various speeds required for heavy or light work.

We will now follow the movements of the machine and the "former" in making the strands. If two inch rope is required, or two, for that matter, three of the gauge plates are expressly adapted to the business of making strands for two ropes at once. The workman passes the requisite number of yarns through the orifices, below the gauge plate, and over the first plate, which sets the endless band in motion, and immediately the heavy machine begins to recede from the gauge plate, twisting the six strands attached to it. Back of the gauge plate stands the workman surrounded by hundreds of threads of yarn, all converging to the gauge plate, and as many pairs of keen light, all the points on one line, first entering the gauge-plate in the form of circles, then streaming through it into tubes in the form of a cone. Now and then a strand is exhausted, the thread is about to pass through the gauge-plate, but in a trice the workman has caught up a fresh thread, twisted it around the fast receding end, and it is drawn on as if by magic. The cog wheels are placed in two rows, while a dozen or more long screws are placed between them, and geared in such a manner as to operate the spindles, each wheel moving the wheels on either side of it. In this manner the bunch is twisted thoroughly, and in an incredible short space of time. The process is conducted in the upper story of the L, or wing of the main building, which is fifty feet long by twenty-three in width.

THE MANUFACTURE OF TARRED ROPE.

This sketch would be incomplete did we fail to mention the fact that the work turned out of this establishment is rarely equalled, and has never been excelled by any other establishment in the country. The largest and strongest ropes are made of carefully selected Manilla, and are about as strong as a pure Manilla rope, made from the core to the surface of the strands can be made. The Manilla itself is of the very best quality, and the process of manufacture is such as to insure the establishment. The boatmen whose experience enables them to judge the length of a rope or cable, passing back and forth between the works, frequently look out for the Hollman rope, and they rarely look in vain. The cordage is largely engaged in the manufacture of oil boring rope, and throughout the oil regions, Fulton, Bodiman & Co.'s ropes are in universal use. Many are sent upon the western rivers, where the boatman "swears by them," to the one of their own phrases.

MACHINE SHOP, MOTIVE POWER, DIMENSIONS OF THE MAIN BUILDING, ETC.

The concern repair all their own machinery, and sometimes make it. We noticed two lathes in the machine shop, drill press and all the machinery necessary to prosecute the business successfully, as the entire gearing of the establishment, accomplished under the supervision of the proprietors, abundantly testifies. The power is supplied by a Corliss engine with a capacity of one hundred and fifty horse power. Two flue boilers, forty-six inches in diameter and thirty-six feet long, furnish the steam.

The main building is composed of brick, has a front of one hundred and sixty feet, is forty feet deep and three stories high. That added to the rope walk, which is twenty-two feet wide and fifteen hundred long, covers a large extent of ground. The concern gives employment to one hundred and ten hands.

THE TREATMENT OF THE AMERICAN HORSE.

Differs very materially from that of the manilla. The former is first scratched in a separate one-flat building sixty feet long by thirty in width, containing two large scratching machines. It is then passed through a card machine, and conveyed to a tar vat, where it is completely saturated with tar, passing out of the vat at the other end of the same. Where a piece of two hundred pounds removes the superfluous tar, leaving the tarred hemp out in the form of a "sliver," which is next conveyed to a large reel, where it is wound upon spools, and again fed into improved card machine. The establishment turns out fifty bales of oakum per day. Each bale weighs fifty pounds.

THE MANUFACTURE OF TARRED ROPE.

Formerly the material composing tarred rope was termed in "junks," or large masses; now each strand is tarred separately in the following manner: A large vat, in which a steam pipe is laid, is half filled with tar. Extending from one end to the other of this vat, which is about thirty feet long, forty threads of yarn are stretched upon a light frame, which is a trifle more than a foot from the bottom of the vat, and submerged in the tar, and which is suddenly withdrawn at the last end of the vat, about a dozen of the threads of yarn, by a simple contrivance, guided to the square, which are set upon a series of upright rods, and a little distance from and parallel with the vat. The tarred yarn as it emerges is placed in the center of a rag wheel. The rag wheels are placed in two rows, while a dozen or more long screws are placed between them, and geared in such a manner as to operate the spindles, each wheel moving the wheels on either side of it. In this manner the bunch is twisted thoroughly, and in an incredible short space of time. The process is conducted in the upper story of the L, or wing of the main building, which is fifty feet long by twenty-three in width.

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> "So do in its various commercial forms, and of the greatest profits, is abundant more readily, and with less expense from crudite, a rare material found on the west coast of Africa and that from any other known substance.
>
> The extensive and well designed paper factory which graces the Manchester landing needs, like the potteries, a good coal supply, and it will be strange if it establishes an elegant exhibition of the dependence between modern civilization and barbarism, the very fact that an article is transmitted to us through the hands of a savage and more especially if the material for more abdominant or ornamentation, enhances its value greatly. Manilla paper is not to-day, as for instance domestic economy, we receive the benefit of the labor and barbarism pays its tax to progress and civilization.
>
> The history of this establishment embraces a period of nearly a quarter of a century. It was founded by Messrs. John Irwin, Sr., and Wm. Irwin, both the established on Liberty street, below 8th st., in the Fifth Ward. Subsequently the works were removed to Allegheny City, and were conducted by Messrs. Irwin & Co., and Mr. F. N. Fallon with him in the business, under the style of Irwin, Fallon & Co. Previous to the war the works were totally destroyed by fire; they were rebuilt, and were again burned. Mr. Irwin died in the year 1865, at the age of seventy-six, universally beloved and lamented. Mr. Fallon retired from the firm in the year 1866, and the establishment has been conducted by Messrs. Fallon, Bodiman & Co.

### English Grain Crop.

Mr. Herbert J. Little concludes a note to the editor of the London *Times* as follows:

"One word about the crops. There is an opinion prevalent that wheat does not want rain, and that it is ripening fast. I do not doubt there are many very fine crops of wheat this year, and on deep rich clays and loams they are probably unsurpassed, but I can not think that the majority are going to be good. On poor land together, the yield will come near that of 1863, when the wheat crop, after being strengthened and stiffened and braced up by the spring drought, was fed by the copious showers of June almost to its full capacity. Barley has, much of it, never come into ear at all, and will probably not exceed half a crop in many important districts. Oats are nearly as bad. Beans almost totally destroyed by fly, and green crops a total failure."

## PERSONAL.

—*Ad Interim*, Brevet Major General Thomas' has been assigned a duty more in keeping with his abilities, than taking command of the War Office. He is to exercise the calling of "Old Mortality," going to the various cemeteries and seeing that the graves of soldiers are kept in proper order, and to make the proper arrangements in cases of neglect.

—What think you? Governor Eyre, of Jamaica notoriety, is proposed as Governor General of Canada. This audacious proposal shows how the English tories view the disgraceful scenes in the West Indian colony.

—Somebody who saw General Grant at St. Louis superintending the loading of a couple of wagons with trunks to go out into the country, where his family were to spend the summer, reports him as saying: "I have moved an army, and I have moved a family, and of the two it is easier to move an army."

—Dr. John A. Liddell, a prominent physician, and army surgeon during the war, has mysteriously disappeared from New York. He has not been heard of for six weeks, and fears are entertained that he has been murdered.

—Ada Webb, the youngest of the well-known Webb sisters, has retired from the stage, and will be married, early in September, in Brooklyn, to Mr. Shoe, a young gentleman of the Pacific slope, who is possessed of considerable means.

—The young Princess of Hanover is described as "pretty, modest and intelligent." The correspondent pities her, saying she is to be married to a man compared with whom Wales and Humbert of Italy are models of sobriety. He must be a bad one, indeed.

—Victor Hugo wears well. His physician thinks he will live many years yet. His wife looks twenty years older than he does.

—Two Vienna editors fought a duel the other day respecting an actress. One lost an eye, the other a leg, and both were disqualified from personally pleasing the lady.

—The gossips inform us that Gounod, the composer of "Faust" and "Romeo and Juliet," lives in a very handsome house in Paris. He is a polished and cultivated gentleman, has a fine, intelligent, open face, and what with his graceful manners and easy politeness makes a most winning impression on all those who come in contact with him.

## The Daily Commercial

ON THE SCENE OF REV. CHADWICK'S MEETING.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.]

CAMP GROUND ONE MILE FROM BRADDOCK'S, August 13, 1868.

The first sermon of the camp meeting—the first gun of the season—was delivered on last Sunday to a large congregation, by Rev. J. W. Sears, of Franklin, his subject being the Prophet's prayer, "O! Lord, revive Thy work." This morning, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. J. W. Baker, of Beaver, dined, proclaimed the faith of a christian people, that "There is indeed the Christ, the Savior of the world." At the hour services are being held in the Winchester prayer meeting tent, of considerable interest.

More than twenty ministers are here now, among them Rev. E. B. Sayler, of Allegheny; Rev. D. Hartman, of Baltimore; the P. E. of the District, Rev. J. Williams, D. D., and W. H. Watkins, P. E. of the Steubenville District.

The meeting is held in a very beautifully shaded grove, a mile from Lemington Station, and about three miles from Braddocksville. It is pronounced by those who seem to know, most admirably suited to the purpose, and the meeting bids fair to be one of the most largely supplied with tents and people, of any camp meeting held in the neighborhood for many years.

The first day there were standing upon the ground forty-seven tents, and at this writing the enclosure is filled up and several tents are erected outside. There are now forty-seven tents and more are coming.

Rev. J. B. Waller, of Mo., will it is likely preach at 3:30 p. m.

Yrs.

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Camp Ground near Braddock's, August 14, 1868.

The services of Thursday afternoon were conducted by Rev. W. H. Watkins, of Steubenville District, whose subject was "The outpouring of the Holy Ghost on the Day of Pentecost." The sermon was highly spoken of and produced a good impression. At 7 o'clock, Rev. J. B. Wills delivered a very impressive and effective sermon on the words, "If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?" One person came forward to the altar, and afterwards, at the Watch-night service, on Friday, three other penitents presented themselves and two professed to be converted.

On Friday morning at 9½ o'clock Rev. W. H. Watkins, of Steubenville, and Rev. J. B. Wills, of Beaver, preached the morning sermons, the former from the text "Ye are the salt of the earth," and the latter from "Ye are the light of the world." Both sermons were full of thought, and much feeling and power was manifested.

At 2 o'clock p. m. Rev. J. B. Wallace is to preach, and Rev. Wm. Hamilton, of Braddock's, is expected to be on the ground this evening to preside at the love feast. Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of South Common, Allegheny City, will preach.

All other items are being erected, and the prospects are encouraging.

We observe the following ministers present: Rev. D. Hartman, D. D., of Baltimore; Rev. J. Williams, D. D., P. E. of Pittsburgh District; Rev. W. H. Watkins, P. E. of Steubenville District; Rev. J. Wallace, Rev. J. B. Wallace, Rev. J. B. Wills, Rev. J. Hollingshead, Rev. J. Hamilton, Rev. J. B. Waller, Rev. J. Baker, Rev. J. Sears, Rev. J. Hamilton, Rev. J. B. Waller, Rev. J. B. Wills, Rev. J. Johnson, Rev. J. B. Miller and Rev. J. F. Ford. An army of ministers and such as are fond of religion is gathered at one place.

The camp is largely represented by men and women from Pittsburgh, Wilkinsburg, Braddock, New Brighton, Wampum, Beaver, Lower Beaver, South Common, Butler, several Freedoms, Allegheny City and Birmingham.

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### Compendious View of the Crop Prospect.

The Associated Press agents at over the country have been for some time collecting facts about the crops now being gathered or nearly maturing. From these we find the general result to be highly gratifying in the North and East. Most of the small grains yield considerably more than an average, and of better quality. Of course there are exceptions in many districts, but the whole crop is almost universally reported at a considerable increase over 1867. The same is true, to a modified degree, of rye, oats and barley. Corn varies, and is a rather uncertain factor, but as no very large increase is looked for, the same crop can boast unquestionably heavy yields. Potatoes and pease, the staple crop throughout New York and Pennsylvania, are reported as a good, and most probably a large crop. The rot does not seem to have yet made its appearance, and the vines are unusually luxuriant. Buckwheat and hops, the staple crops of Northern New York and Vermont, are reported as promising well. Tobacco, in the districts where it is grown, is a good crop, and some considerable increase over 1867 is looked for. In the South the general result is also a favorable one.

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### SPECIAL NOTICE.

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### SPECIAL NOTICE.

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### BUSINESS CHANCES.

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### INSURANCE.

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### MANUFACTURERS.

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### DRY GOODS.

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### CARPETS.

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### BANKS AND BANKERS.

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### RAILROADS.

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### DRUGGISTS.

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### PAINTERS.

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### BREWERS.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

BELTING AND HOSE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BROKER.

BOILERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

LOOKING GLASSES.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

MARBLE YARD.

MUSIC DEALERS.

MECHAN'L ENGINEERING.

MILLINERY, &C.

MACHINERY.

NEWSPAPERS.

PHYSICIAN.

PLANING MILL.

PATENTS.

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK.

ROOFING.

STEEL WORKS.

STEAM PUMPS.

SPICES, COFFEES, &C.

STOVES AND GRATES

STOVES AND TINWARE.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

STEAM CUACES.

STORAGE.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &C.

TOBACCO.

VINEGAR.

STEEL AND SPRINGS.

COPPER WORK.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS.

CORKS AND BUNGS.

CARPETS.

CRACKER BAKERS.

CARS.

DRY GOODS.

DRUGGISTS.

DRUGGISTS--WHOLESALE.

ENGINE BUILDER.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

FENCES, IRON RAILINGS.

FILE MANUFACTURERS.

FLOUR DEALER.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

GAS FITTERS, PLUMBERS.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

GROCERS.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &C.

HARDWARE.

HAIR WORKERS.

IRON WORK.

IRON SAFES, &C.

INSURANCE.

JEWELERS.

FLOUR DEALER.

COPPER WORK.

FURNISHING GOODS.

FOUNDRIES.

COMMISSION--PRODUCE.

CLOTH DEALERS.

CRACKER BAKERS.

DRUGGISTS.

DRUGGISTS--WHOLESALE.

ENGINE BUILDER.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

FENCES, IRON RAILINGS.

FILE MANUFACTURERS.

FURNISHING GOODS.

FOUNDRIES.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

GAS FITTERS, PLUMBERS.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

GROCERS.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &C.

HARDWARE.

HAIR WORKERS.

IRON WORK.

IRON SAFES, &C.

INSURANCE.

JEWELERS.


## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Before Mayor Drum, at eleven o'clock.

Andrew Brown, a contraband, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Mary Jane Brown, charged with stealing a quantity of clothing. Committed in default of bail.

Before Alderman Martin, at Allegheny.

Augustus Bowers, a contraband, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from Mary Jane Brown. Committed in default of $300 bail.

Before Alderman Beatty, at Allegheny.

Alexander Baker, a contraband, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from Mary Jane Brown. Committed in default of $300 bail.

Before Alderman Gripp.

Thomas Hamilton, a contraband, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from Mary Jane Brown. Committed in default of $300 bail.

Before Alderman Barton, at Allegheny.

Jacob Hoffman, a contraband, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing a quantity of clothing from Mary Jane Brown. Committed in default of $300 bail.

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